

MEXICO'S DEBT IS STAGGERING.

Cabrera Estimates it Now at Five Hundred Millions.

Claims Some of its Dates Back to Regime of Diaz.

Endeavors to Excuse Carranza Administration.

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, in a statement just published in Mexico City declares the public debt of Mexico, estimated in Mexican propaganda advertisements in the United States at \$24,738,942.61, actually amounts, in round numbers, to \$500,000,000, United States currency.

Cabrera states that amount as representing the public debt in the last nine years of the revolutionary period, since November, 1910, when Madero took up arms against Porfirio Diaz. He asserts the total of \$500,000,000 is not to be imputed wholly to our political vicissitudes in the last few years, but to troubles of a more distant epoch. From the \$500,000,000 he says must be deducted \$249,000,000 representing the foreign and domestic debt which belongs to former administrations, leaving a balance of \$251,000,000 chargeable strictly to the revolutionary period, including claims, damages, ravaging of banks and unpaid interest.

MANY OMISSIONS.

It was pointed out here that Cabrera's statement does not take into consideration \$40,000,000 left in the Mexican treasury by Diaz when he left Mexico. It is said also that no mention is made by Cabrera of the "indefinite" paper money, guaranteed by the government at 10 cents, which the government is now getting back by extra taxes. No mention is made by Cabrera of the "provisional" money, issued by the government of Yucatan by authority of the Federal government and which is now being refused in New York.

IGNORANCE DETERIORATION.

He also is charged with ignoring deterioration of properties seized, like agricultural lands, industries paralyzed and more than 200,000 lives taken in the revolutionary period. It is pointed out that Cabrera either of the guaranteed railroad indebtedness amounting to \$249,000,000, the farm loan bank's debt of \$31,500,000, or the Mexican loan, amounting to \$30,000,000. The "indefinite" paper money issue has left an unestimated debt of \$1,500,000, while \$20,000,000 is represented by the forced loans imposed upon the Mexican City banks and as yet unestimated.

"An artistic achievement, 'Broken Blossoms' is worthy of the great producer, Griffith, at Chicago. Fox Clume's Auditorium Monday night."—Advertisement.

AUSTRIA SIGNS PEACE TREATY.

(Continued from First Page.)

evolved when Dr. Renner similarly entered the small Stone Age hall. He nodded politely as he took his seat at the end of the U-shaped table about which the delegates were grouped. There was no harshness in the conversation of Clemenceau as he announced in a few words the purpose of the meeting. Dr. Renner rose when Mr. Clemenceau's remarks were being translated into German, and then bowing graciously, followed the master of ceremonies to the signing table in the center of the room where he attached his signature four times to the treaty. He then returned to his seat at the end of the hall where he remained quiet at ease while representatives of twenty-five powers attached their signatures.

There were no soldiers in the hall and only a small guard of honor in the court of the chateau.

There was no hesitation on the part of Dr. Renner in signing the treaty.

RENNER IS COURTEOUS.

As the French delegation went to the signing table and passed Dr. Renner's chair, the Austrian rose and bowed very politely to Mr. Clemenceau, who returned the salutation with a nod.

Mr. Clemenceau entered the room at exactly 10 o'clock, being saluted by the guard of honor. He took his place at the table with Frank L. Bolk on his right and A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on his left.

Neither Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain nor Col. E. M. House of the United States delegation was present. The British delegation was made up of Mr. Balfour, Viscount Milner, George Nicoll, Earl of Bessborough, and the British delegates arrived soon after Polk entered the room and there was a very animated conversation of several minutes, pending the arrival of Mr. Clemenceau.

PADEREWSKI ENTERS.

Mr. Polk was accompanied by his wife. After the other American delegates were seated, Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, entered the room, his arrival provoking a flurry of conversation.

The signing of the treaty was finished at 11:15 o'clock, when the signing ceremony was closed.

China, as has been indicated, was a signatory of the Austrian treaty.

The signature for her was affixed by Lon Chen-Tung, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and head of the peace delegation.

TWO NATIONS DECLINE.

(BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.) PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Rumanian and Serbian delegations to the Peace Conference which failed to sign the Austrian peace treaty today, had not received up to this evening any further advice from their governments as to what their attitude toward the signing should be. It appears that the Rumanians do not expect such advice, as their decision not to sign when it contained, as it did, a clause guaranteeing the protection of minorities within territories detached from the former dual monarchy, was a final one.

Today's ceremony at St. Germain brings a close to three months of negotiation between the Austrian republic and the Allied and associated powers.

FORBIDS ANNEXATION.

Since the close of hostilities there has been a movement afoot by which Austria would be annexed by Germany. By one of the most important clauses of the treaty signed today this is forbidden.

The treaty does not stipulate an exact sum to be paid in indemnities, but this amount will be fixed by the reparations commission on or before May 1, 1921, the commission also being empowered to determine the details of the payments which will extend over a period of thirty years.

THE PRICE SHE PAYS.

In addition to paying indemnities, Austria must also replace, ton for ton, all ships lost by the Allies through the activities of the Austrian navy during the war and physically restore invaded areas. She is also to deliver up to Allied countries works of art and objects of historic value which were carried away by the Austrians during the war.

Austria's army is reduced to 30,000 men on a purely voluntary basis. The entire Austrian naval fleet is to be handed over to the Allies.

Questions relative to the disposition of the city of Fiume are not settled in the treaty. Austria renounces in favor of the Allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her, which, though outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any state.

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CASUAL LIST AT LAST CLOSED.

Every American Soldier has Now Been Officially Accounted For.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Every American soldier who became a "casualty" in the war against Germany has now been accounted for.

A list of missing and unaccounted for, which at one time was as high as 25,000, gradually was reduced until few weeks it remained at two. It is now presumed there is no doubt the two soldiers are dead and they have been so listed officially.

Of the total first reported missing, 23 per cent died; 16 per cent were found to be prisoners; 23 per cent were lost from their organization in the confusion of battle, but subsequently rejoined them.

The remainder were found scattered through various hospitals.

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TREATY IS NOW IN THE SENATE.

(Continued from First Page.)

will not happen. The other nations will take up on our own terms for without us their league is a wreck and all their gains from a victorious peace are imperiled.

That the adoption of amendments will necessitate reassembling of the Peace Conference the report denies, asserting that the conference probably will be in session for six months more in Paris and might as well be "at least as usefully employed" as "they now are in dividing and sharing" Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor.

German delegates, the report contends, could easily be brought to Paris and Germany is not a member of the league she need not be consulted about changes of the covenant.

DEFENSES DELAYED.

At the outset the majority report deals at length with criticisms of delay and points out that whereas the "Peace Conference" took six months to agree on the treaty, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has had forty-seven working days.

It is pointed out that the important subject that ever came before the Senate of the United States, the report says, were largely the subject of administration and its newspaper organs.

A second "artificial" demand for haste, the report says, came from "certain banking firms" which had a direct pecuniary interest in securing an early opportunity to secure the other nations' financial obligations of the war.

The third was a "misleading outcry of many ex-collectors of the empire and the United States for the most part had never read the treaty or never got beyond the "peace" and "war" which they believed to mean the establishment of eternal peace.

To yield helplessly to this "clamor" declared the report, is impossible to those to whom was entrusted the performance of a solemn public duty.

RESPONSIBILITY ISSUE.

Recalling the Senate's responsibility as equal with the President's, the report recounts at some length the difficulties of the President's Committee experience in relation to the treaty, being obliged to send to Paris for maps, being obliged to send to Paris for maps, being obliged to send to Paris for maps.

The people themselves know how much information in regard to the peace was received by the committee on those two occasions.

On the south the provinces of Carinthia, Dalmatia, Carniola, Croatia and Slovakia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as parts of Styria, are formed in conjunction with Serbia and Montenegro.

Italy, the boundaries of which are also extended so as to include most of the former province of Trentino, and the western frontier of the province of Carinthia.

All, therefore, that remains of the former empire is what is known as German Austria, including Upper and Lower Austria and parts of Styria and of Tyrol.

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LEADER WILL FORCE STRIKERS TO RETURN.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)

SCRANTON (Pa.) Sept. 10.—Word came today from John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, in session at Cleveland, that if the strike of 26,000 miners of the Lackawanna and Hudson companies is not quickly ended he will send the full force of the organization here to convince the strikers of their error in violating agreements and the laws of the union.

UNCONDITIONAL RIGHT.

"(1.) The United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations upon the notice provided in Article 1 of said treaty of peace with Germany."

"The provision in the league covenant for withdrawal of any member without notice is an international obligation and all its obligations under the league are thereby terminated. Those nations which have decided to withdraw from the league are thereby released from their obligations to the league and to the nations which remain in the league."

"The committee believes that the league, as it stands, will breed war instead of securing peace. It also believes that the covenant of the league demands sacrifices of American independence and sovereignty which would be no more than a world's peace but which are fraught with the gravest dangers to the future safety and well-being of the United States. The amendments and resolutions alike are governed by a single purpose and that is to guard American rights and American sovereignty, the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts and generate wars. The United States can serve the cause of peace best as she has served it in the past and do more to secure liberty and civilization throughout the world by proceeding along the paths she has always followed and by not permitting herself to be fettered by the dictates of other nations or immersed and tangled in all the broils and conflicts of Europe."

Los Angeles Daily Times

THE NEW SEPTEMBER VICTOR RECORDS ARE HERE!

The following are a few of the most popular on the September list:

- 18566—My Swannee Home Vivian Holt—Lillian Rosedale 10-in. List Price 85c
- 18567—Takes Your Girl to the Movies Billy Murray 10-in. List Price 85c
- 18568—Baby—Arthur Fields 10-in. List Price 85c
- 18569—Egyptian—Six Brown Brothers 10-in. List Price 85c
- 18570—Fidgety Feet—Original Dixieland Jazz Band 10-in. List Price 85c
- 18571—Lazy Daddy—Fox Trot Original Dixieland Jazz Band 10-in. List Price 85c
- 18572—Tell Me—Fox Trot Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra 10-in. List Price 85c
- 18573—The Pump—Fox Trot Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra 10-in. List Price 85c
- 74594—La Traviata—Ah, fors'è lui (The One of Whom I Dreamed) Galli-Curci In Italian—Giuseppe Verda. 12-in. \$1.50
- 64770—Turkish March (from "Rhapsody in Blue") Jascha Heifetz, Violinist. (Pianoforte by And. Benoit.) Beethoven 10-in. \$1.00
- 64817—Beautiful Ohio—Fritz Kreisler, Violinist Mary Earl 10-in. \$1.00
- 64818—The First Rose of Summer Caldwell-Kenn. 10-in. \$1.00
- 74593—Scherzando—Festival at Bagdad—Philadelphia Orchestra—Rimsky-Korsakow. 12-in. \$1.50

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Part of "Equipment" in Huge Pershing Parade in New York.



The Gun that Fired the First American Shell at the German Army.

Above, at left, is Miss Cora E. Van Norden of the Salvation Army, who was attached to the Eighteenth Infantry in the First Division and established the first canteen with it at the front in France, August 20, 1918. She probably is the most decorated woman in America and wears the Croix de Guerre, Saloniki Cross, a Serbian and Greek decoration and a victory ribbon studded with four bronze stars and two silver ones. At the top, right, is pretty "Kitty" Dalton, who was chosen by the Knights of Columbus as one of the prettiest girls to strew flowers in the path of Gen. Pershing and the men of the First Division. Miss Dalton is said to have declined 200 proposals of marriage.

MIDDLE WEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—A court fight for the position of chief inspector of buildings and repairs for the school board is foreseen following a resolution by the Civil Service Commission holding that Jacob Gerling, incumbent, is holding the position illegally. An examination must be held to fill the position, the commission recently ruled. There are thirty-five applicants for the job.
Charles J. Kremer, field inspector of the State Dairy and Food Commission, on Wednesday filed information against Armour & Co., packers, alleging violation of the cold-storage law.
Drivers of the Val Blatz Brewing Company today were served with papers demanding their appearance before the Federal grand jury, in session here. They will be ordered to bring with them all records of company transactions with a Milwaukee Clubman between September 1 and 4. It is intimated that the Blatz company will be selected as principal in a test case of the legality of 2% per cent. beer.
OMAHA.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
OMAHA, Sept. 10.—This was the day for the visiting nurses' association.
Detectives George Brigham and George Armstrong and Union Pacific Special Officer Edgar Holmen were today bound over to the district court, charged with manslaughter in connection with the killing of Eugene Scott during a raid on the Plaza Hotel.
The sugar board today telegraphed the news that Omaha will get 10,000 tons of sugar within the next week. The city is practically out of sugar.
Striking cooks and waiters have leased the Orpheum Gardens and tomorrow will open their own restaurant.
Council Bluffs police early today raided a Great Western train and arrested fourteen I.W.W.
Rev. Charles E. Cobbley of the First Christian Church reached Omaha today from France, where he has been for eighteen months.
Edward Hawk was killed last night by a skidding automobile.
DES MOINES.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
DES MOINES, Sept. 10.—Ex-Gov. Frank D. Jackson, in response to an appeal from the National Republican Committee for a contribution to the campaign fund, has written a letter to the effect that the Republican party is doomed to certain defeat unless "certain members" stop fighting the League of Nations.
Byron Seymour, carpenter at Ames, was bitten by a rat and one arm is seriously swollen.
Mrs. J. Conner, pioneer Boone resident, is dead.
Claire Oldham, aged 18, dismembered himself while cutting meat with a butcher knife and died in two hours. The knife slipped.
Des Moines first municipal water board is composed of Norman Wilkins, Charles Worth, Henry S. Nollen, former Mayor James Hanna and Albert R. Morris, the latter the union-labor representative.
An unexpected hot wave in Des Moines has caused a threatened ice shortage.
Police Sergeant Charles Hall, Des Moines, accused by Federal agents of taking whisky from a negro and

INDIANS HELP CHEER WILSON.

President Makes a Platform Speech in Dakota.

Solicitous Bismarck Locks Out Chief Body Guard.

Committee Chairman is also on Outside of Hall.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 10.—To a crowd which surrounded his private car today at Mandan, N. D., President Wilson declared a week of travel in the heart of the country had convinced him that the nation stands together for an international guarantee of peace.
"I am glad to get out to see the real folks," he said, "to feel the touch of their hands and know, as I have come to know, how the nation stands together in the common purpose to complete what the boys did who carried their guns with them over the sea."
"We may think that they finished that job, but they will tell you they did not, that unless we see to it that peace is made secure they will have the job to do over again and we, in the meantime, will rest under a constant apprehension that we may have to sacrifice the flower of our youth again."
COUNTRY'S MIND MADE UP.
The whole country has made up its mind that that shall not happen, and presently, after a reasonable time is allowed for unnecessary debate, we will get out this period of doubt and unite the whole force and influence of the United States to steady the world in the lines of peace.
"And it will be the proudest thing and the finest thing that America ever did. She was born to do things and now she is going to do them."
The speech was cheered by the crowd, which included many Indians. Then someone called out: "Where is Mrs. Wilson?" and the others took up the cry persistently until the first lady of the land appeared. There were cheers for her and the President as the train pulled out.
DAY OF REST.
At a number of other short stops during the day Mr. Wilson came out on the rear platform to shake hands, but on the whole it was a day of rest while his train sped westward across the North Dakota plains. The only set speech during the day was at Bismarck, the State capital, where he spoke for two hours and then for the first time since he left Washington a week ago there was no night address.
The Presidential Special picked up a second engine late today as it began to climb into the Rockies on one of the longest continuous pulls of its 10,000-mile journey. The next scheduled stop after Bismarck was at Billings, Mont., where the President will speak tomorrow morning. Tomorrow night he will address a meeting at Helena, where he will be met by the city fathers and the President as the train pulled out.
DETROIT.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
DETROIT, Sept. 10.—The Common Council today passed an ordinance making eastern time official in Detroit after October 26, when the clocks of the country are turned back.
The Detroit real estate board today named James Shelden, Homer Warren and John I. Turnbull as a committee to work with Prosecuting Attorney Bishop in appraising apartment-house properties to reach a fair basis of rent estimates.
Miss Naomi Black of Pittsburgh, sister of Mrs. Alexander Black, shanks of Detroit, who disappeared August 25, while en route from Pittsburgh to Detroit, was found in a dazed condition today, wandering on Sleumer's Island, near Trenton.

SMOKING ARTICLES COSTLY IN ITALY.

[A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.]
ROME, July 3.—While Americans complain of the advance of 1 and 2 cents in the price of cigars and cigarettes, the prices in Italy have advanced ten and twenty times that they were formerly. Cigarettes of the cheapest varieties which sold before the war for 2 cents a box now sell for 20 cents and sometimes 30. Cigars have mounted in price almost to the point where they are unmarketable.
Besides the difficulty of importing tobacco—which, of course, adds considerably to the price—there is increased taxation upon it. The governmental income from tobacco in pre-war days amounted to approximately \$75,000,000 annually. During the past fiscal year tobacco-users have paid the government \$170,000,000 while for the next year the budget anticipates a revenue from tobacco of nearly \$200,000,000. The latter will be one-sixth of the entire budget.

POLK'S MILDNER NOTE AVERTS GERMAN CLASH

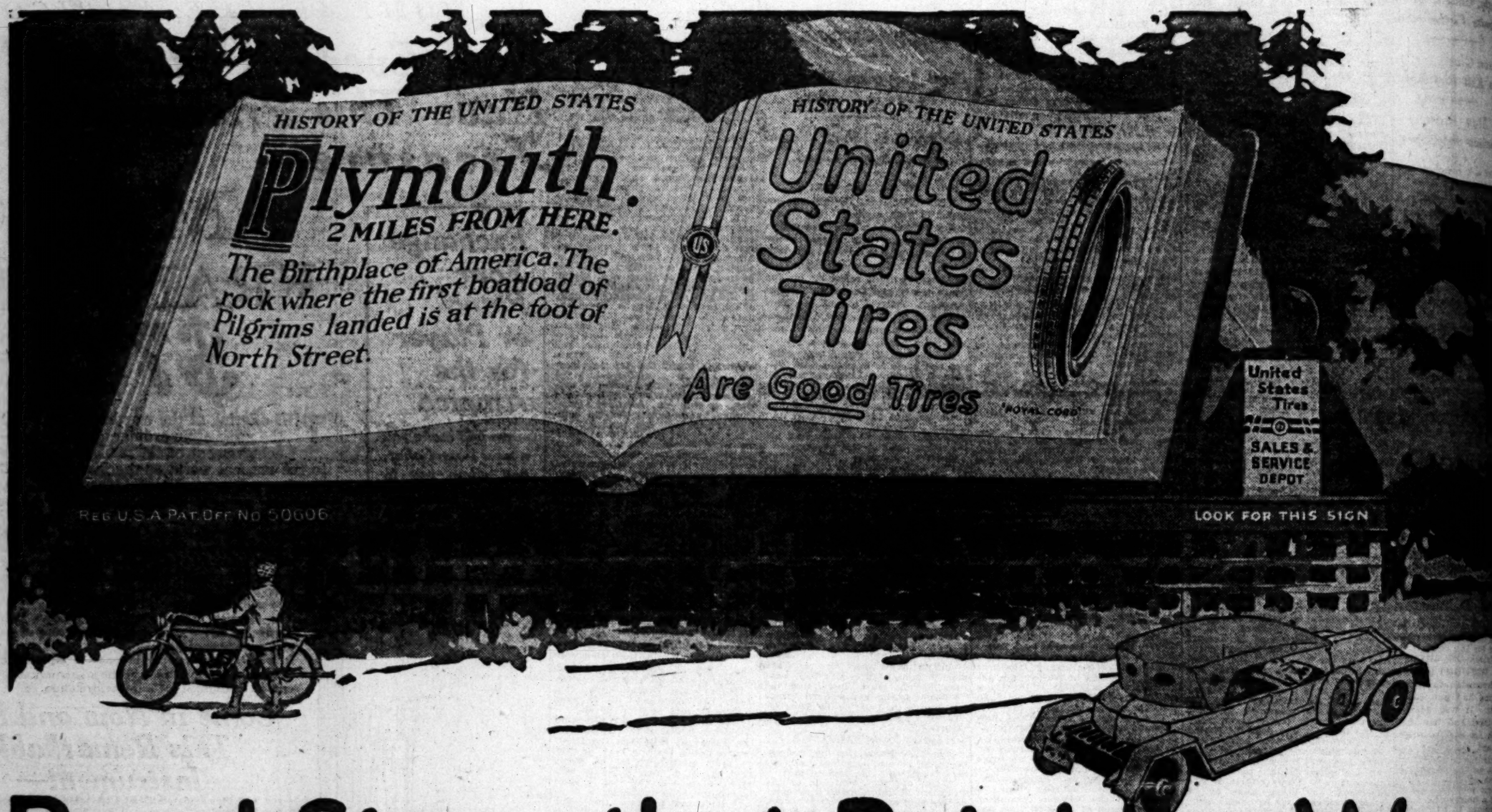
[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
PARIS, Sept. 9.—Frank Polk spiked Premier Clemenceau's attempt to force a clash with Germany by insisting that the Weimar government immediately change the article in the German constitution which provides for Austrian annexation.
Premier Clemenceau presented a note at the council of five meeting which Marshal Foch had indorsed, stating laconically that Germany's reply was unsatisfactory and at the expiration of fifteen days, the German constitution was unchanged. Allied troops would begin marching farther into Germany, occupying Frankfurt, Essen and other towns.
Mr. Polk refused to agree to this note, owing to the hostile terms in which it was couched, and demanded that the council permit him to draw up a milder note for Germany.

MINNEAPOLIS (EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—A smartly-dressed young lady took advantage of the visit of President Wilson here yesterday by selling "memberships" in the League of Nations for \$4.50. She found all kinds

FAIRBANKS (ALASKA) JUNE 25.

More than ninety-nine per cent. of the gold contained in 200 pounds of black sand left in sluice boxes after a placer clean-up has been extracted in a test of a new method being tried out by the Alaska station of the Bureau of Mines. The method is described as one of very close hydraulic classification, with amalgamation of the middling product. Under the ordinary method of placer mining, it is said not more than sixty-five or seventy per cent. of the gold can be extracted from the sand.



Road Signs that Point the Way

Hundreds of United States Tire Historical Bulletins have been erected at memorable spots on America's highways—many of them at requests of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and other municipal bodies.

These signs mark the way to places of unusual interest. They also point out clearly the short, straight road to tire satisfaction.

By sheer merit, United States Tires typify the uttermost in present day tire achievement.

United States Rubber Company



MAN CONFESSES NICKEL ATTACK

La Padula, Caught in Swamp, Admits Firing Shot.

No Reason Given for Attempt to Kill Rancher.

Injured Man Rushed to San Francisco on a Special.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE)
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10.—Vincenzo La Padula, who shot George W. Nickel, of this morning, was caught at 1 o'clock two-fourth mile from the scene of the shooting by Pasquale Bisconti, foreman of the Delta ranch, where the shooting took place. The foreman noticed a herd of cattle acting strangely and went in among them and discovered La Padula, who surrendered to him. Bisconti was armed and was one of the posse in search of the assassin.

La Padula was taken to the ranch house to be identified, but refused to go inside, stating that he was the man who did the shooting. He was turned over to a deputy sheriff and taken immediately to the County Jail at Merced. He had been hiding all day in a tule swamp.

CARRY VICTIM ON SPECIAL.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE)
MERCED, Sept. 10.—V. La Padula, the ranch hand who shot George Nickel, son of LeRoy Nickel, and Mrs. Nellie Miller Nickel, daughter of the late Henry Miller, and manager of the Miller & Lux properties, through the lungs today, was captured tonight.

While the posse, led by a half-dozen deputy sheriffs, scoured the sparsely-populated region about Los Banos, a special train ordered by the man's father was bearing George Nickel to San Francisco. The train, made up at Fresno on telegraphic instruction from San Francisco, left Los Banos for the run north shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon.

FIRE WITHOUT WARNING.
The circumstances surrounding the shooting had not been cleared up tonight. It was reported that George Nickel had had no controversy with La Padula prior to the shooting and that the man fired without warning as Nickel was opening a gate on the Delta ranch, ten miles north of Los Banos.

About six months ago Padula completed a half year's term in jail for an attempt to shoot a superintendent on one of the Miller ranches near Los Banos.

George Nickel is one of several children in the Nickel family. His parents inherited at the death of Henry Miller in 1910 nearly all of the stock in the Miller and Lux Corporation, valued at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. He is 33 years old.

RECOVERED HOSPITAL ALIVE.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE)
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—George W. Nickel, who was shot today near Los Banos by a ranch hand named V. Padula, arrived here tonight and was taken to a hospital.

CHOOSE OFFICIALS OF NEW TENNIS LEAGUE.

PROMOTER FRANK SMITH IS MADE PRESIDENT OF THE RACKET ORGANIZATION.

The first official meeting of the newly formed Los Angeles County Tennis League was held Wednesday evening at 7:30 at the Tufts-Lyon Arms Company. Representatives of approximately ten clubs, comprising the league, were present. Officers were elected and are as follows: Frank Smith, president; Herbert Perry, vice-president; Brooks Fisher, secretary; and the executive committee composed of the three officials named, in addition to D. A. Bishop, Venice Club; "Hi" West, Sunset Club; and Stevens Booth, Exposition.

The same Los Angeles County Tennis League was voted on and formally accepted by the representatives of the league. It was decided that ten men might be allowed each club, with six men to be played on a team in competition. Two weeks' notice must be given the secretary of the club before any new members may be allowed to affiliate with the various clubs.

Next Monday evening at the Tufts-Lyon company the question of a schedule for the season's play will be brought up and settled. The league is set up for the competing clubs by the Tufts-Lyon company are two in number, handsome silver cups well worth competing for.

The president, Frank Smith, is to work in behalf of tennis in Los Angeles and vicinity. Much is being done by the new league to make it Southern California. With the league, both in spirit and in practical backing, is the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association.

Good luck to the Los Angeles County Tennis League!

The Wholesome of Grape.

Is due to self-sugar from the loc of wheat and be natural sweetn disturbs digestio some other forms Give the children want. It's good

THURSDAY M

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WANTED—HELP—
Female.

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city, \$18 weekly; relief cook
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to wash glasses, \$10 w
resort hotel, \$35 fd.

...\$10 week; first-class
...and second maid; mine
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another family
 640 N. 1st
 Monthly \$40 to \$60
 HAWLEY'S
 254 S. Broadway

IMMEDIATELY
 FIVE BRIGHT YOUNG W
 EXPERIENCE NEEDED
 PARISH POSITION WITH
 ADVANCEMENT
 ADVANCEMENT
 CONDUCIVE TO
 FINE FUTURE
 THE STARTING INCOME
 COMMERCIAL EXPERTISE
 \$3000. Gross Monthly
 Being at. West Bank, A

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 experienced MILLER on typewriter
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(See Inst. Adv.)

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ARTISTS, PAINTERS AND
writers picture title

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 BRIGHT, WELL DRESSED.
 SIZE 178. TIMEN OF

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COMMUNITY, THE NEW

SITUATIONS—
Female.
TO LET—ROOMS—
Furnished and Unfurnished.
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AUTOMOBILES ETC.

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#12 TO \$100 BUTS & A
 LITTLE PETERBONT
 1910 FORD TOUR
 good tires and tools
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 RELIABLE AUTO
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 months old, auto
 FOR SALE - KENTON
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 tires, 725 FLORENCE
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 real bus. A. & M.

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ES, ETC.
Specialists.
Available for Sale.

by LIGHT & SCRIFTSBOOTH.
BAKER, KINKEAD, HEDGECOCK,
and others.
Phone 1000.

WHEAT & CO., INC.
100 N. 1st St.
Phone 1000.

new. Lots of extras
for sale. Must sell now.
1000 AVE.

SALE—
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Many Heroic Women Honored for War Work. Valor of Nurses Receives Recognition. Two Heroines will Never Wear Decorations.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Official Journal has published a second list of names of those who received the decoration, "the medal of French gratitude," has been awarded. The Americans thus honored and their citations follow:

Mrs. Myron T. Herriek of Cleveland, O., "who powerfully aided in founding the American Hospital No. 1, and after her return to America actively participated in works for France, contributing largely and sending a great quantity of useful articles."

Mrs. Louise Metcalf of Providence, R. I., "for managing the work shop founded by Mrs. Herriek, which has distributed 1,000,000 francs to the poor, to refugees and soldiers, and for her work in connection with the Providence committee of the American Red Cross."

Mrs. Rosalia de Milham, member of the American Red Cross, "who distinguished herself at the evacuation of Compiegne."

Mrs. Clara Curtis, "who provided a building and all material for the evacuation of French wounded, and who became a nurse at another hospital."

Mark Hopkins, captain in the American Red Cross, at first a hospital nurse and later a delegate to the American Red Cross, "a devoted aid to the French wounded, in improving the lot of refugees."

Ethelbert Hoyle, surgeon at the Evreux Hospital, was head of a Belgian field hospital which was bombed by the Germans. He directed the evacuation to Bruges, Ostend and Flanders, "through innumerable difficulties and dangers."

Mrs. Sarah Tyson of Chicago, president of the American Red Cross, "for her work in the evacuation of French wounded, and for her work in the evacuation of French wounded."

Mrs. Beatrice Blahman, "a remarkable nurse, who distinguished herself by her devotion to the evacuation of French wounded, and for her work in the evacuation of French wounded."

Mrs. Alice Canine, "nurse, who worked devotedly during the evacuation of French wounded, and for her work in the evacuation of French wounded."

Mrs. Amelia Bragdon, "devoted and brave nurse, who worked devotedly during the evacuation of French wounded, and for her work in the evacuation of French wounded."

Mrs. Margarette Potter, "compatriot of the American Red Cross, who worked devotedly during the evacuation of French wounded, and for her work in the evacuation of French wounded."

Mrs. Harriet Rice, "rendered immense services to the evacuation of French wounded, and for her work in the evacuation of French wounded."

Mrs. Ellen Ridgway, "founded and directed a hospital at Pau, France, and for her work in the evacuation of French wounded."

Mrs. Nannie Rogers, "supplied the French-American Red Cross with food and supplies, and for her work in the evacuation of French wounded."

Mrs. McQuinn, "supplied the French-American Red Cross with food and supplies, and for her work in the evacuation of French wounded."

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

HARRY CHANDLER, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
NATHAN OTIS, Vice-Pres. and Secy.
F. N. PFAFFINGER, Treasurer.
HARRY E. ANDREWS, Assistant General Manager
and Managing Editor.
Harry Chandler, Nathan Otis, Chandler, F. N. Pfaffinger, and Harry E. Andrews, Directors.

Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.

DAILY FOUNDED DEC. 4, 1881—89TH YEAR.
Member, Class A, of the Associated Press.
Swoth average circulation for every day of August, 1919, 85,675 copies.
Swoth Sunday only, average circulation for August, 1919, 115,583 copies.

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Washington Bureau, 1110 Broadway.
Chicago Office, 111 West Monroe Street.
New York Office, 111 West 43rd Street.
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LOS ANGELES (Loce Ahng-hay-lay)

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news credited to it or otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

SWEETS TO THE SWEET.

They say sugar is going up again. In these times when you tell a girl she's a sweet thing, she knows you mean something.

SAVE THE DAY.

The National Association of Clothiers has declared that the price of men's clothes must be reduced. They're blooming right about it and if it doesn't happen pretty soon we may be pinched by the police. We can't stay in Venice all the time.

WOULD BE A BOOST.

Under municipal ownership and operation of the street car system the first thing the Los Angeles people would be made acquainted with would be the 10-cent fare. The nickel rate would never more be heard of and even the 7-cent fare would be at once found inadequate.

THE SKIN GAME.

There are over a billion skins offered in the great fur sale at St. Louis. Looks as if the girls would continue to wear furs to protect them from next summer's sun. But why can't they drop in price a notch or two? Is the price of Russian sables to continue as a stumbling block to the reduction of the high cost of living? This looks like a skin game.

AS IT IS WRITTEN.

Strange conditions have made America the arbiter, the banker, the guardian of the world. Here is no responsibility to be evaded, no excuses to be flung. Rationing is an opportunity to be grasped with vigor and assumed with pride. It is not the trick of fate, it is the hand of omnipotent destiny. A few Senators may bark and bite, but they cannot alter the decree of ultimate necessity. They may not stave the hand of providence.

SOME JUMPING.

In recently published reminiscences of William Jennings Bryan's school days that vast orator mentions the athletic side of his early training and refers with some pride to his ability at jumping. Especial stress is laid on the fact that he could jump backward nine feet. People who think this is easy are urged to try it. No one will care to question it. The ability to jump is a most valuable asset in Democratic politics and Mr. Bryan is an adept politician. His ability to jump backward has enabled him to retrieve his position on the silver as well as other questions. No family will need worry about the future of any boy who can jump backward nine feet. He can even dodge an emotional and explosive wife wagon.

PLAYING AT GHOUL.

The form of violence which usually accompanies a union strike completely disappears when the police force is in the darkness of night some abandoned soul dangled an iron weight from a trolley wire on a city car line in such a way that it almost killed an inoffensive woman passenger who had her face near the window. The original idea was a malicious destruction of property or perhaps snatching the motorman for life, but in the eye of heaven this criminal was as surely a murderer as if he had entered the City Hall in broad daylight and shot down the Mayor in cold blood. There can be neither sympathy, respect nor consideration for strikers whose spleen manifests itself in acts like this and a union which condones it can only expect the contempt of all decent men.

THE SAME OLD TRICK.

One of the most difficult decisions which the United States must make, refers to Armenia, the unhappy country which was the object of one of the numerous "drives" for funds in Los Angeles during the war. Shall America accept the mandate to administer Armenia? This question is a hard one to answer and the discussions beyond the Rockies on the subject show a wide cleavage.

Leading Armenians continue to implore the United States to undertake the mandate, while those who are opposed to this action declare that we have problems nearer home which require settlement before we reach out to govern—for this is what it means—the distressed country which has suffered so terribly at the hands of Turkey.

Turkey meanwhile is pursuing her old tactics, both in Armenia and at Constantinople. In Armenia she is still persecuting the Christians; at the Sublime Porte she is trying, as of old, to play off the great powers one against the other. Only last month the Turkish government sought to make bad blood between the United States and its allies, France and Great Britain. An informal message to Turkey stated that the Armenian massacres must cease, given by Rear-Admiral Bristol, commander of our naval forces in Turkey, was magnified by the Ottoman government into a report that the United States had threatened to interfere. Turkey complained to France and Great Britain, and gave the impression that the United States had acted alone in a formal communication. Fortunately the case was easily explained, but it serves to show that in defeat the Turks resort to the same old duplicity.

ANTI-LAW POLICEMEN.

An increasing disregard of law by strikers has been shown in the rioting and looting that followed the policemen's strike in Boston and the burning of the Pacific Electric shop in Los Angeles. These deeds of unrestrained vandalism emphasize the folly and preposterousness of a unionized police force and fire department. It is only necessary to mention them to show how ridiculous it is to permit municipal departments, which are created and maintained for the purpose of protecting life and property, to come under the dominion of the labor unions. When policemen and firemen are bound by oath to organizations suspected of incendiarism, arson and confiscation, to organizations that are notorious for their disregard for the law in industrial disputes, it follows that they become a menace to the public peace instead of a protection. Shall we expect union firemen to put out union-set fires?

There has never been an important strike in this country that was conducted by the labor unions without resort to violence. There has never been an important strike in which the strikers have not been oppressed by their leaders to disregard the laws and injunctions relating to picketing and boycotting. There has not been a time in twenty years when the files of the courts of California were cleared of cases growing out of the violation of the law by striking union men.

Radical labor unions have proved breeding places for anarchy and Bolshevism. They are the means used by crafty agitators to spread their propaganda of violence and robbery. They have been tolerated at times only under protest, but to carry their contemptuous disregard for the law and open espousal of violence into the police and fire departments is to place in peril the lives and property of those whom the departments are maintained to protect.

In the case of the Boston policemen, they went on strike because Commissioner Curtis insisted on the enforcement of a long-standing rule that policemen should not join any organization outside the police department. This rule was adopted in order that the police should not take any partisan part in industrial or other disputes, but should fulfill their sworn duty to enforce the law. Commissioner Curtis very probably held that in becoming affiliated with the American Federation of Labor they would be violating their sworn neutrality.

Policemen's unions were first formed in Great Britain. During the war the security of British cities was frequently threatened by strikes and threatened strikes of peace officers. So the government came to be introduced in Parliament an act forbidding policemen to belong to any trade union organization. During the last week of July the policemen's amalgamated unions of the United Kingdom went on strike to protest against the passage of the act. Rioting occurred in a number of cities, but the union lost its strike in every instance, and the act is now assured of passage.

But at the very time when the British Parliament is forbidding the formation of policemen's unions the police force of a number of American cities are organizing under charters granted by the American Federation of Labor. The Associated Press reports that the A. F. of L. leaders advised with the Boston policemen during their conferences with Commissioner Curtis, before the strike was called. If this be true, the responsibility for the strike that left life and property in Boston for a time at the mercy of radical mobs rests in part on the leaders of the A. F. of L. Members of the Boston police force, who joined a policemen's union violated the oath which they took when they became members of the force and the rules of the department which they had sworn to observe. Trusting the enforcement of the law to such a gang of law-breakers led to Tuesday's rioting and looting. It was fortunate for the citizens of Boston that the control of its police force is not in the hands of the strikers, that it cannot be merged into city politics. Commissioner Curtis is appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, and the Governor promptly ordered out the State militia to fill the places of striking policemen and preserve order until an independent police force can be organized.

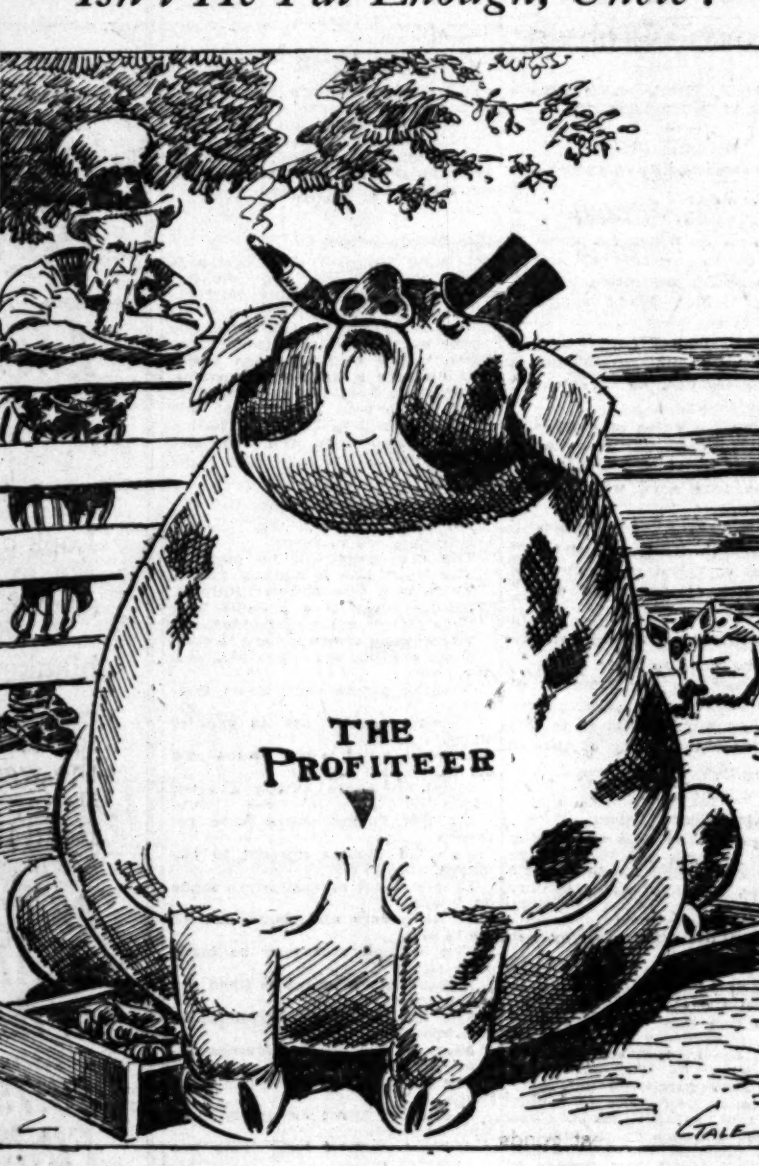
Only a few days ago The Times called attention editorially to the secret organizing of a policemen's union inside the Los Angeles police force, asked what steps had been taken by the Mayor or the Police Commission to check the movement. It is within the jurisdiction of the Police Commission to require that each member of the force shall resign either from the union or the department. The spirit of Los Angeles is such that it will not tolerate a police force that has sworn allegiance to an organization that incites and fosters arson, incendiarism, strikes, sabotage and willful disregard for the law.

Unlike the Boston police force, that of Los Angeles is controlled solely by the Police Commission. The Times has a right to ask, in the name of the law-loving and law-abiding citizens of Los Angeles, whether the present Police Commission represents the whole people of the city or but that negligible minority who are contributing members of labor unions. If it is the policy of the present administration to permit the unionizing of the police and fire departments to go forward unhindered, if it intends to leave the lives and property of all citizens at the mercy of the reds, the people have at least the right to know what is taking place.

Every citizen conducting a lawful business has a right to the protection of the law. How much protection would there be for a shop or factory if union strikers were committing violent and unlawful actions, and a union police force, sworn to support these strikers, was sent to enforce the law? It would be like sending accomplices to arrest crooks. Such a condition is repugnant to every principle of justice and equality. If we are to have a government of law and not of men, the peace officers under that government cannot be members of a labor union affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Mayor and the members of the Police Commission must realize that they have come to a parting of the ways.

The neutrality of the Aland Islands has been guaranteed by the Peace Conference. By the way, where are the Aland Islands?

"Isn't He Fat Enough, Uncle?"



LOOKING BACKWARD.
The fifty-third annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is in session in Columbus, O., this week.

The twenty-second annual encampment of the surviving boys in blue took place in the same city in September, 1885.

Thirty-one years have passed since then and what a lot of water has run over the wheel!

The grand parade, made up of eighteen divisions of 4000 men each, took place thirty-one years ago today, September 11. Seventy-two thousand veterans in all, marching in platoons of sixteen men, the largest number of men in line since the grand march in front of the White House, at the close of the Civil War, May 23, 1865.

There were seventy-two drum corps in the long line of blue that required five hours in passing, seventy-five brass bands and 105 regiments, fifteen brigades, four divisions and miscellaneous organizations were in the line.

On the reviewing stand on High street were former President Rutherford B. Hayes, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. B. F. Kelly, Gen. Lew Wallace, Gen. W. R. Averell, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Gen. George Crook, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Corp. James Tanner, Gen. W. H. Gibson and a host of others. "Taps" has been sounded for every one of these brave souls.

The encampment opened on Monday, September 10, with the meeting of the Army of West Virginia, in a mammoth tent on East Broad street. The addresses were delivered by Gov. J. B. Foraker, who was then serving his second term as Chief Executive of the State; Mayor Philip H. Bruck and Commander-in-Chief John B. Rea of Minneapolis. All these were veterans of the war and have since responded to the last roll call. The commander of the Department of Ohio was Judge Joseph W. O'Neale of Lebanon, O., and he has long since passed away.

The hotels and homes could not take care of all the veterans, and three large camps were built with army tents for the overflow of 20,000 boys in blue, for Columbus in that day was a city of but 50,000 inhabitants.

Capt. Alfred E. Lee, whom the writer of this article succeeded as telegraph editor of the Ohio State Journal, was historian of the great event. He now sleeps at Redlands, Cal. Capt. Lee was private secretary to Rutherford B. Hayes when Governor of Ohio and upon the accession of the latter to the Presidency in 1877, following his nomination by the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati on June 17, 1876, on the seventh ballot, Lee was appointed United States Consul to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where he remained four years.

That was the convention where Ingersoll leaped into world-wide fame by his masterly presentation of the name of James Gillespie Blaine, the candidates other than Gov. Hayes being Morton, Brewster, Conkling, Havcraft, Jewell and Blaine. The California delegation attended the national encampment in great numbers, a special train carrying the veterans that embraced several thousand from the Pacific Slope. Southern California then, as now, was in the boosting game, and several cars of the train were set apart for a display of the oranges, lemons, grapes, watermelons, wines, etc., showing the advantages of the climate. These products were given out with lavish hand, and the writer recalls an immense watermelon, raised somewhere in Southern California, that was received as a part of the loot. It was about all he cared to tote.

That encampment is spoken of in the G. A. R. as the greatest in the history of the organization. At that time the Grand Army had 410,000 names on its muster roll. For three days and nights they came pouring into the city.

Since that day death has been busy in the ranks of the Boys in Blue and they can now muster but a corporal's guard for review in comparison to that great army that marched north on High street and

SAID TO MY GHOST.

BY EUGENE BROWN.

Ever since I have been living on stewed water and eucalyptus leaves my ghost has been complaining of being hardly able to walk.

I asked him what business he had hanging around my place, anyhow, and he said that since tenements were so scarce it was no unusual thing for a ghost to show up in advance of the departure of a tenant.

Then I wanted to know what made him think I was about to vacate the premises and he said that he had noticed that I was going on an explorer's diet and would presently be ripe for a change of climate—possibly to a much hotter one. Furthermore, he said that he had noticed a vacant apartment under the roof and had moved in without any further formality. He was quite cocky about it.

I wanted to know why he concerned himself about my dieting. "What difference does it make to you whether I eat?" I inquired with some petulance.

"Makes all the difference in the world," answered the ghost. "Don't I have to live off of you?"

"You must be one of my wife's relations," he exclaimed.

"By marriage, yes," explained the ghost.

"But you needn't think you are going to fatten at my expense," persisted I. "If I am content with a simple and inexpensive diet you will have to take your chances. I am following the advice of a valued contributor to The Times and am living on fruits, vegetables, nuts and the like."

"That's it!" exclaimed the ghost, with some bitterness. "Nuts for the nutty! But if you think that you and I can get along on a diet of geranium buds and aqueduct juice you are mighty badly mistaken. What you need is the three B's—beef, bacon and beer."

"Why worry about diet? Ghosts are not supposed to need nourishment. You ought to be able to get along on the dust in the library."

"That's where you're wrong," again argued the ghost. "As a man is, so is his ghost. If you want to live on water cress and have a pale, white ghost, why go ahead, but I think I'll stick to beef, bacon and beer. I wouldn't treat a dog that way."

"But I think pale, white ghosts are interesting," asserted I. "They seem intellectual. Anyhow, if I feed my frame on beef, bacon and beer, I'm going to do it. I'm running this machine—yet, you know they tell us that all flesh is grass. We fatten on the things that grow. Why not make it in the original package—Neuchâtelness?"

"Yes, but what happened to him?" interrupted the ghost. "He's dead and you ought to see his ghost. Looks like a dried grasshopper. There's nothing so mangy as a vegetarian's ghost. We paste tissue paper on their ribs and use them for lanterns on Candlemas. If you want to be popular with your ghost you've got to take on the red stuff—plenty of it, beef, bacon and beer."

"There you are again," exclaimed I, pettishly. "I could get Caruso to sing that cheaper than I could buy the regular thing. You don't know what you're talking about. The doctor says I had a diet like that I'd be crippled up with rheumatism, prickly heat, housemaid's knee and king's evil. I don't care a couple of hoots what happens to you, anyhow. If I want to live on beef, bacon and beer, I'm going to do so. We have to live according to our means. Why don't you go to work and do something. It's a punk ghost that can't earn his own keep. I've a notion to bring you up on onion gruel and saw."

"Try it and see what will happen," sneered the ghost. "There'll be a strike and a boycott so quick that it will make your head swim. You could scour Gehenna without getting another ghost."

"You don't mean to tell me that my ghost would go on a strike?" exclaimed I, in dismay.

"In a holy minute," answered the ghost, shortly. "There'd be a walk out. We are affiliated with the Federation of Celestial Parasites and in a general strike of sympathy might be ordered."

"Why a question whether I eat tenderloin or lettuce?" said I.

"Exactly," responded the ghost. "We are not concerned with hours and wages and have got to have something to strike about. Everybody's doing it."

"You talk like the walking delegate of Ghosts' Union No. 1," remarked I.

"I have that honor," exclaimed the ghost proudly.

"I might have known it," responded I, sadly. "That's what I get for having spent my substance in riotous living. Now let me tell you what I'm going to do: I'm going down to the vegetarian cafe and order a banquet consisting of two sprigs of alfalfa, a salted peanut and a table-spoonful of the Los Angeles River. If you don't like it you can walk out and be blown. I have heard about a ghost walking and I don't care if I see it with my own eyes."

Blamed if he didn't do it. Now I am looking for a strike-breaking ghost that can live on straws and malted milk.

Blunder Over Blunder.

It is a dangerous thing when you have to slip an unfortunate remark to try to cover up the blunder.

Mr. G. was talking with the wife of Judge H. about her son's choice of a profession.

"I don't want him to be a lawyer," she said.

"Why not?" asked the judge's wife. "I think there is nothing much finer than the legal profession for a bright boy."

"Well," said Mrs. G. bluntly, "a lawyer has to tell so many lies."

Then it dawned on her that she was talking to the wife of a lawyer, so she hastily added:

"That is—er—to be a good lawyer."

—Youth's Companion.

WOMAN'S FREEDOM.

BY HESS MUNN.

It looks now as though American women as a whole would cast a vote in the coming Presidential election. Our long-heralded entrance, in toto, into the body politic of our great American republic seems imminent. And we're going to vote strong and left and right and early and late. Women have been working and waiting for this day for fifty straight years, and when our first Presidential ballot goes into history it will go with flags flying and guns booming. There will be the same thanksgiving and celebrating that inevitably follows every victory won. The battle has been long and hard and has tried the very soul of every woman who felt the battle was ours to fight. In the fighting there has been bravery and sacrifice and heartbreak. But the triumph is ours and we're going to make the very best of it. Our political freedom has been worth the struggle, every hour of it.

And though we can now rest on our oars and smile at the sight of the great heads of anguish standing forth upon the brows of politicians who are lying awake nights trying to perfect plans to swing the woman vote and to answer the summons of leaders to sit in on political conferences, the resting is merely to give us breath for the next fight.

Aren't we free now—totally and altogether freed from thrall-dom—now that we can vote? We are not.

There is still this fight of dollars and cents. We women have been the very last word in clingers and accepters and receivers. Everything we have been given us—by men. And we've been right there to accept, too, since Adam gave us our very being by his own rib in the Garden of Eden. Our standing among ourselves depended on just how well we worked our fannies or breasts or husbands. For as we worked so we were judged. And among millions and millions of women that still obtains. If you don't believe it just listen to almost any woman in a conversation on a street car or in a theater or at a church social. That method of earning a living is still in vogue even among our very best families—yes, especially among our best families.

It's no fault of men. First we were given to and then we formed the habit and asked to be given to. We said we deserved it because we were mothers of the race. And we appealed to the decency of men—as well as the indecency—to maintain a supported position. And we still have it.

Therefore, our next fight, and the battle which is to shake off the business of begging. The world hates a beggar, male or female, and if you probe deep enough you will find that hatred, smoldering down deep in the heart of the best father or brother or husband in the world (regardless of the love he has for his womenfolk) the hatred of a beggar.

So it's up to us to get out, clear out of the beggar class. And that's our next struggle.

The winning of the political battle, but the anti-suffragists were mild, negative nothings compared to what the "I-want-to-be-supported" are going to be. Brass knuckles will be used in this fight and the ugly word will probably pass and repass. Not only will they insist that women's place is in the home, but they will insist she be supported in elegance in that home regardless of the personal sacrifices and endless drudgery it brings to those providing that elegance. For mercilessness there is no match in the woman who demands support, and good support, at that. She can think up more ways than are dark and tricks that are vain than the whole Chitrali. And she is going to show her teeth in this encounter. But opposition or not, this begging is coming to an end. It may take years to do it, but the women won't be beggars any more. They are ready for a fight and they are going to win it. They are daily grasping the rope in this next pom-pom pull away in woman's struggle toward freedom.

RIPLING RHYMES.

BUYING THE BEST.

The best things are the cheapest and shoddy things are punk; that man's a chronic weeper who blows himself for junk. Some bargain he goes hunting, in hens or rubber tires, in celluloid or bunting, in hats or cast-off lyres. He doesn't ask the merit of calico he buys; he doesn't bite or tear it or hold it to his eyes; if it's as cheap as blitzen he thinks the deal will pay; and every game he sits in he plays this sort of way. His clothes are always seedy, his shoes are down at heels, he's looking poor and needy, though he earns many wheels. He blows in all his wages for things that do not wear, for birds in cheap tin cages, and wigs that have no hair. The chairs all go to pieces he purchased at the store, depositing his clothes and suitcase upon the floor. His car is always busting when he would take a ride, and accidents disgusting deface his snowy hide. His boat is always leaking when he would run a bit, and coroners are seeking his bones on which to stifle. His dog is always mangy, his cat was built to squall, his cow is lean and rangy and kicks him through the wall. He always hunts the cheapest when he would shop the best; wean prices to the steep, as we know, in the end. My large and shining dollars in good things I invest; in buying cows or collars I always want the best.

WALT MASON.

PEN POINT.

BY THE EDITOR.

And those old-fashioned pen and ink dancers. Where are they now? Almost time to welcome the hushus dogs of war.

There is nothing quite so unstable just now as a Pen Point.

But the trouble about the pen is that it is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Just so you don't do these days to the pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Some of the enemies of the pen are nations are in a war.

Of course there is a war, but the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

This is Grand Army week in Ohio and the latest war is the war of the pen.

Is everybody set for the war of the pen? The County Treasurer, and he did not get the pen.

It will soon be that the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Ain't this the fine pen? It is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Is this the day that the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point?

A Holstein bull has just been sold for \$125,000, which is a record for the high price of a bull.

Another comet has been discovered. Will it pass as near as Josephus Daniels to our city?

"Babe" Ruth has been twenty-six home runs. What a record is going to be made?

With the coming of the pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Luther Burbank, the pen, is working on a new pen. It is too stable to be a Pen Point.

It is now understood that the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Republicans in the pen are taking advantage of the situation and get a few for their constituents.

There is so much of the pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Almost one hundred scholars are enrolled in the pen public school. It is too stable to be a Pen Point.

The plan for Ohio to run the railroads of the state is a year on the State's calendar. It is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Several newspapers in the pen are saying that stranger things have happened than that the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

It is claimed that the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Now for a big pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

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thousands to help pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

What a lot of trouble the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

people who have the pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Mr. Rodgers has been pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

And there are pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

On the pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

There's pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

As the pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

When they pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

And you pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

For a pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

On the pen, the pen is too stable to be a Pen Point.

Constitution.

SHERIFF WINNER.

BY THE EDITOR.

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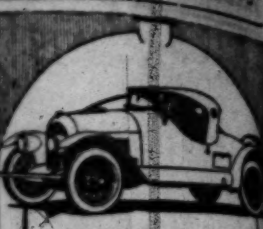
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Now for a big pen, the pen is

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 CULVER CITY TOURNA
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 tournament for this club for
 week ending Friday, the 19th. The
 is great excitement among the
 line members. The days of
 are to be Monday, Tuesday, Th
 days and Fridays only.
 Both the qualifying round
 every match will be played over
 last nine holes of the course
 the finals will be played on the
 sixteen holes.
 Prizes are to be given for
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 to receive prizes.
 Mile Waist High
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WESTERN MOTORS
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**ALL READY FOR THE
 CULVER CITY TOURNA**

3 1/2

You Buyers of 3 1/2 Inch Tires

You represent over half the tire buyers of the world. You deserve special consideration. Your volume of demand calls for the biggest value.

Recognizing this, Firestone has built a special \$7,000,000 factory for you.

Firestone engineers designed special machinery for your tire and special looms to weave your fabric.

And this factory is operated by an organization all of which is devoted entirely to your requirements.

The methods and machinery of this factory leave no room for errors or flaws.

Result: This special molded tire is the nearest thing to a perfect tire building job that engineering can give you.

Yet by saving from 10% to 30% on every factory operation, you get this extra mileage tire at a price that some pay even for the "off brand" kinds.

You get a 6,000 mile adjustment basis. You get it from Firestone.

Firestone, always in the front in value-giving, now jumps years ahead of the field. And you users of 3 1/2-inch tires get the benefit.

30x3 1/2, non-skid, \$18.00
 32x3 1/2, non-skid, 21.00

Any one of the 42,000 dealers who bank on Firestone quality will put these money-saving tires on your car. Have them put on all four wheels and ride at the rate of—

Most Miles
per Dollar

Firestone

FLASHES.

ENTERPRISE UNDER WAY

CATHERINE CURTIS PLAYERS
LEAVE FOR IDAHO.

By Grace Kingsley.

It certainly looks as if Catherine Curtis, the enterprising young lady who recently formed her own picture-producing company under the name of Catharine Curtis Corporation, means business. Miss Curtis, who is president of the organization, in company with a large number of players, who are to appear in her first production, will leave today for the Coeur d'Alene country in Northern Idaho, where the exterior scenes of the picture will be filmed, the company to remain away about two months.

Concerning the nature of this first story, Miss Curtis is breaking all tradition of her sex by refusing to say one single word. The names of her players, however, are ready to be made public and include: Lester Cuneo and Alfred Allen.

Sanchez occupies an enviable position among the screen players, as he has a long list of endearing portrayals to his credit, including leading roles in "The Spoilers," "The Garden of Allah," "The Hell Cat" and others.

Cuneo ranks among the top-notch "heavy" of the screen, his most notable work being with the late Harold Lockwood. Cuneo deserves mention also on account of his voluntary war work. He saw active service with the United States Army in France during the last year of the war.

Mr. Allen is a character man of long experience and fine attainments, best remembered perhaps for his characterization of the father in "The Morgans' Girl."

No leading woman is announced, and inasmuch as Miss Curtis has had enviable success in the role of heroine in Harold Bell Wright's "The Shepherd of the Hills," I venture to suspect that Miss Curtis, who is a very lovely young woman, has finally decided to play the feminine lead herself.

Arriving at Spokane, the company will establish headquarters at the transaction of office business affairs. Then they will proceed to the head waters of the St. Joe River in what is known as the Panhandle of Idaho, where they will establish a camp. This will serve as a base of operations.

"We are determined," said Miss Curtis yesterday, "to make better pictures, and to this end we are resolved to leave nothing to good luck. Our first story is laid in the Coeur d'Alene country. Therefore we are

going to that very locality for our scenes."

In addition to Miss Curtis and the members of the cast, others making the trip included George Foster Platt, who will direct the production, under the supervision of Miss Curtis; Edward S. Curtis, supervisor of photography; Homer Scott, cameraman; Jimmy Rowan, assistant director; H. B. King, business manager; Maurice L. Brennan, auditor; Catharine Traylor, private secretary; Guy Newhardt, Mr. Platt's secretary; and Kenneth O'Hara, director of publicity.

Le Saint Shifts.
After a several months' association, Edward Le Saint, one of the best-known among the film directors, is leaving the direction of Tom Mix, Fox star, now appearing in the "Coming of the Law," at the Alhambra, for that of Gladys Brockwell, also a Fox luminary. Nobody has as yet been assigned to the direction of Mix, and it is just possible, according to the reports, that the famous player of western wild and wile will be permitted to direct himself.

Mr. Le Saint reports a fine story for Miss Brockwell as her first production with her, in several months.

All Aboard for Griffith Film.

So great has been the advance sale of seats for the Los Angeles premiere of D. W. Griffith's new photoplay, "Broken Blossoms," at the Alhambra, on Monday evening, that an unusually auspicious opening is assured. Every film star, director, producer and, in fact, nearly everyone associated with the industry in Los Angeles, has made reservations for the presentation of this widely-praised picture.

The critical eye of everyone connected with the pictures will be turned on "Broken Blossoms." Thereafter the film has been shown the critical eye of everyone connected with the pictures will be turned on "Broken Blossoms." Thereafter the film has been shown the critical eye of everyone connected with the pictures will be turned on "Broken Blossoms."

Mr. Griffith will personally supervise the Los Angeles production, which in every detail will be similar to that which drew New Yorkers to the Coeur d'Alene Theater at the record motion-picture price of \$3 per seat.

To present the musical features exactly as they were given during the New York engagement, Mr. Griffith is bringing the Balalaika Orchestra, the famous Russian troupe of musicians, to the engagement at the Alhambra.

The troupe left New York in response to a wire from Mr. Griffith, who is now speeding across the continent. In addition to the Russian musicians, there will be the regular orchestra of twenty-four pieces, Lou Gottschall, directing, and a Chinese orchestra, which will provide the oriental touch needed in the diverse scenes.

Arriving at Spokane, the company will establish headquarters at the transaction of office business affairs.

Then they will proceed to the head waters of the St. Joe River in what is known as the Panhandle of Idaho, where they will establish a camp.

This will serve as a base of operations.

"We are determined," said Miss Curtis yesterday, "to make better pictures, and to this end we are resolved to leave nothing to good luck. Our first story is laid in the Coeur d'Alene country. Therefore we are

IN :: EXOTIC :: MUSICAL :: COMEDY :: PRODUCTION.

Dillingham Show Coming to the Mason Next Week.



Scene from "Chin Chin."

star who came recently to the West from New York, bought an automobile—nearly.

Miss Deshon was having a nifty little roadster—bought an automobile—nearly.

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BRIEFS.

GRAUMAN ON TOUR.

WILL STUDY EASTERN CIRCUIT EXHIBITORS' METHODS.

By Edwin Schallert.

Evidence that Sid Grauman is making preparations to carry out his plan for establishing a chain of picture theaters is supplied in the fact that the local impresario of photo-play entertainment leaves today to study exhibiting conditions throughout the East, as well as to consult with prominent producers in New York City. Mr. Grauman will be away for about four weeks and indicates that he will have important announcements to make upon his return.

It has been known for some time that the Grauman plans are of very large scope, and that the proposed building of a new and elaborate screen feature house is the forerunner of these enterprises. During his eastern trip Mr. Grauman will meet and talk with exhibitors who make a specialty in picture theater circuits. His plan is to establish a chain of picture theaters in the entire country to feature the same type of entertainment as the one now being operated in Los Angeles.

Arrangements have been made to hold over Douglas Fairbanks' feature, "His Majesty the American," for a second week at the California Theater. The first big Four release has proved one of the best films in its drawing powers yet shown at the Miller theater.

RUIN FOOD TO JUMP PRICE? OLDEST AND BEST
BLOOD PURIFIER

Time Makes No Mistakes.
We have never claimed that S. S. S. was a medicine to work wonders, nor one that would cure every physical ailment or disorder. More than fifty years ago it was placed on the market and recommended as a blood purifier, and today, after a long and successful career, and when its use has become almost universal, only the same honest claim is made for it—that it will relieve those diseases and disorders arising from an impoverished condition of the blood. Time makes no mistakes, and the very best recommendation of S. S. S. is the fact that it has stood a long test and is now more generally used than ever before, and has the confidence of a greater number of people than any other blood medicine.
The blood is the most vital force of life; every organ, nerve, muscle, tissue and sinew of the body is dependent on it for nourishment and strength, and as it circulates through the system, pure and rich, it furnishes these different members the healthful properties needed to preserve them and enable them to perform their various duties. So long as the blood remains free from infection we are apt to escape disease, but any impurity, humor or poison acts injuriously on the system and affects the general health.
Postular eruptions, pimples, rashes, and the various skin affections, show that the blood is in a feverish condition as a result of some humor, or the presence of an irritating, fiery acid. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula and similar blood disorders will continue to grow worse as long as the cause remains. A disordered condition of the blood may come from various causes, such as a sluggish condition of the system, imperfect bowel and kidney action, indigestion, etc.; but whatever the cause the blood must be purified before the body can be healthy.
S. S. S. is a natural blood purifier and tonic. It is made entirely of the harmless juices and extracts of roots, herbs and barks of recognized medicinal value, and being free from all harmful minerals is an absolutely safe medicine for young or old. S. S. S. goes into the circulation. It freshens and enriches the blood and will do for you what it has done for thousands of others. S. S. S. is the most reliable and at the same time a most pleasant acting medicine for those whose blood has become impoverished and needs building up.
A course of S. S. S. will prove to you its great efficacy, as it has in numerous other cases which have been reported to us by grateful patients.
Do not continue to suffer because of wrong treatment, but go to your drug store and commence taking S. S. S. today.
Also write fully to our head physician, who will give you full instructions about your own case.
Address Medical Director, 412 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

RUIN FOOD TO JUMP PRICE? OLDEST AND BEST
BLOOD PURIFIER

Whether Japanese owners of markets are destroying food in order to "reduce" or "increase" the price was a question that arose yesterday in an exchange of letters between Chairman Dodge of the Board of Supervisors and Dist. Atty. Woolwine. In Mr. Dodge's letter, he used the word "reducing," but Mr. Woolwine took the letter at what was meant and not what was said. Mr. Dodge's letter follows:
"We are receiving complaints from a great many sources indicating that certain producers of food, namely, the Japanese, are destroying the same rather than placing it on the market and in that way reducing the price of the commodity. I take it that the word 'reducing' is a typographical error and that you meant to use the word 'increasing.'
"Ten complaints against Japanese markets were asked of the District Attorney by County Inspector Kirkpatrick, who charges that they are violating the State Health laws by not protecting fruit and vegetables from exposure under unsanitary conditions.
An ordinance by this board, and if the same were passed, could it be enforced?
Mr. Woolwine replied that the destruction of food in the manner indicated would come under the Food Control Act and suggested that the board take the question up with United States Attorney O'Connor. In addition he said:
"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of September 10, 1919, in which you called my attention to certain complaints received indicating that certain producers of food, namely the Japanese, are destroying the same rather than placing it on the market and in that way reducing the price of the commodity. I take it that the word 'reducing' is a typographical error and that you meant to use the word 'increasing.'
"Our board feels that this practice should be curbed, and I would like to ask if there is any law that would permit your department to prosecute offenders in this manner. If not, would you advise the passage of an ordinance by this board, and if the same were passed, could it be enforced?"
The draft of an ordinance to prohibit the parking of "for sale" automobiles on the downtown business streets was before the City Council yesterday, and was sent to the Public Safety Committee for consideration and report. Some of the Councilmen advocated making the ordinance applicable to every street in the city. At present, however, it is pointed out, wagon and implement dealers exercise a right to use for display purposes the sidewalks on Los Angeles street between Third and Aliso streets.

NEW LAW ON PARKING. DENY PROTESTS OF BROADWAY OWNERS.

By unanimous vote, the City Council yesterday denied and filed the protests of Mrs. J. Kiefer and A. W. Hutton against the improvement of Broadway, from Tenth to Pico streets. These protests were based on the fact that properties facing on Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh, where street improvements are already in, have been included in the assessment district. The report of the City Engineer showed that the assessments against the properties represented by the protestants were made to cover paving at street intersections and for a small amount figured as a general benefit.

CITY POWER WORKERS GIVEN SCHOOLHOUSE.

Employees on the construction work at municipal power plant No. 2, in the San Francisco Canyon, yesterday petitioned the Board of Public Service Commissioners to permit them free use of the building on the La Brea ranch for school purposes. This was granted and a public school will be established in the building, which is the property of the Public Service Department.

RISES IN PAY ASKED.

Two Sets of City Employees Petition the Council.
The City Council yesterday sent to its Finance Committee for consideration a petition from the employees of the construction division of the engineering department, asking for an increase in wages to \$4 per day. The report of Efficiency Director McQuinn on the subject showed that, carried through to its logical conclusion, this request would require \$212,000. A petition was also received for an increase in pay for the toolroom keepers at the municipal machine shops.

ARMY ATHLETIC HEAD RETURNS FROM ITALY.

Edward J. Hoch, who left his position as instructor at the Normal High Playground to go to Italy during the war, and there was placed in general charge of military athletics for the United States soldiers, returned to Los Angeles this week after an absence of a year and a half. He yesterday resumed his duties at the Normal High School.

CITY VACATION CAMP GROUP GOES MONDAY.

The last group of vacationists to go to Seelye Municipal Camp in the San Bernardino Mountains will leave here next Monday, and after their sojourn the camp will be closed for the season. At Seelye and Radford camps this season more than 3000 persons have been accommodated, and the Playground Commission is highly gratified at the excellent record. It is now proposed to secure a location in the mountains adjacent to Los Angeles for a week-end camp and to be operated during the winter season, and several sites are under consideration.

PIER WILL BE CLOSED FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.
BANTA MONICA, Sept. 10.—It is said that owing to repairs being made on the municipal pier, the structure will not be open to fishermen and pedestrians for several months. Amateur fishermen are using the Long Wharf almost exclusively, and the merchants who conducted the stores and restaurants on the condemned structure have in many cases moved to the Long pleasure pier.
New piles may take the place of old ones on the pier, as investigating engineers here declared the pier have in several instances spawled off until they are in constant danger of disappearing.

TRACK TO ASCOT PARK.

A petition of the Pacific Electric for a permit to construct an additional spur track across Central avenue, to supply the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's plant at Ascot Park, was granted by the City Council yesterday and the City Attorney was instructed to prepare the necessary ordinance.

INCORPORATIONS.

Republic Petroleum Corporation; incorporators, Charles Donlon, A. S. Bradford, W. T. Sulek, W. E. Goodyear, C. C. Spicer, W. H. Brewer, Ferdinand R. Bain, C. E. Holcomb, C. E. McDowell; capital stock, \$1,250,000; subscribed, \$225,000. Kinema-Kut Corporation; incorporators, William H. Thomas, C. Franklin Baxter, Page Noll; capital stock, \$100,000; subscribed, \$50,000. Normandie Mining Company; incorporators, E. A. Featherstone, A. B. Greenwald, Mack Bennett; capital stock, \$200,000; subscribed, \$200,000. Morgan Chemical Company; incorporators, E. J. Morgan, C. D. Long, A. J. Churchill; capital stock, \$100,000; subscribed, \$25,000. Arnold Tattle Company; incorporators, L. A. Arnold, E. L. Arnold, R. W. Wittever; capital stock, \$25,000; subscribed, \$15,000. Grand Central Public Market, Inc.; incorporators, O. E. Anderson, E. E. Sellers, C. A. Goss, U. G. Purinton, A. Russell; capital stock, \$100,000; subscribed, \$50,000.

WATER SYSTEM PETITE.

The Board of Public Service Commissioners yesterday received formal notification from the State Railroad Commission that permission has been granted it to assume the operation of the Gaffey water system at San Pedro, dating from the 1st inst.

CITY LOTS WANTED.

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NOT TO HAUL DOWN THE FLAG

Congressional Committee Inspect Shipyards.

Praise Local Builders for Their War-Work Record.

Declare American Merchant Marine is Here to Stay.

The American flag of the merchant marine will not be hauled down," declared Congressman Patrick H. Kelley of Michigan, member of the Congressional shipbuilding investigating committee, last night after he and Congressman Landley H. Hadley of Washington and Joseph Walsh of Massachusetts had returned from a tour of the shipbuilding plants at Los Angeles Harbor.

"Our committee is making a tour of the shipbuilding yards of the country to look into the contracts, wages paid to labor, and generally into all conditions under which the Shipping Board spent three billions of dollars in building ships. Upon these facts Congress can then outline a policy to be adopted towards the future of government shipbuilding and operation."

"The public wants to know as soon as possible whether the government is to continue to build ships and to operate them, or whether it is to sell government-built ships to private owners. Whatever policy is adopted, one thing is certain—Congress is determined to do everything in its power to make the most of the wonderful start we secured during the war in building up the American merchant marine."

"Pacific Coast shipping men are inclined to believe that they can operate ships at a profit in competition with the ships of other countries. This and all phases of the future of American shipbuilding and operation will be taken up by Congress, and a policy adopted based on present day costs and conditions."

"The Pacific Coast yards made a splendid record during the war. They built ships faster than they could be hauled down, and we found great shipbuilding activity at these yards today. At the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yards, where I understand there was a strike declared, they are busy today with 1500 men at work. The Southwestern Shipbuilding Company yards we found to be most excellently laid out. The Pacific Coast yards are doing well, and I am sure that you have nothing to fear from Congress, which is only desirous of laying down a policy for the development of the American merchant marine along the lines most advantageous and profitable to the nation."

"The committee left Washington on August 18, and inspected all yards from Vancouver, Wash., to Los Angeles. The members, who are traveling in the private car Federal with stenographers and clerks, arrived yesterday morning, and left last night for San Diego, and after an inspection there will return to Washington to present the committee report to Congress, and will then proceed with their investigation of conditions in the Gulf and Atlantic Coast yards."

RELATIVES DECLARE MAN IS INNOCENT.

MOTHER OF ALLEGED SMUGGLER SAYS CHARGES ARE FALSE.

LONG BEACH, Sept. 10.—Albert N. Tribollet, who was reported in a dispatch in The Times this morning from Calexico to have been arrested in that city in connection with an alleged plot to smuggle arms and ammunition into Mexico, is a resident of this city. At the family residence, 275 Newport, relatives declare they are positive he is innocent of any such charge, and are making every effort to secure the release of the boy from the hands of the Mexicans.

Tribollet, who is 25 years old, left Long Beach ten days ago in an automobile for Calexico. He left word with his relatives here that he intended to sell the car and other automobile supplies at Calexico and return at once to Long Beach. The boy's father, now dead, was an American, but his mother comes from an old Spanish family. Mrs. Tribollet was provoked with grief this afternoon when she was informed of her son's detention by the Mexican authorities.

The Tribollets came to Long Beach about a year ago. They formerly resided in Mexico, where Mr. Tribollet was an exceptionally large landholder, but, with many others, his property was seized in the midst of one of the various revolutions that have torn that country in recent years.

ALLEGED INSANE MAN MAKES OWN DEFENSE.

M. South, who was committed to Patton, August 25, and demanded a jury trial, is defending himself before a mixed jury in Judge Shenk's court. Two years ago he was arrested on a vagrancy charge and sentenced by Judge White to sixty days in jail.

Mr. South, who writes poetry, says he is a vice investigator and has lodged numerous complaints. Deputy District Attorney Powell is prosecuting the case.

WATER SYSTEM PETITE.

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ON OVERSEAS SERVICES.

Former Councilman Thomas L. O'Brien will speak at the First Congregational Church at 2 p.m. today, telling of his experiences overseas, where he served twenty-two months as a sergeant in the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division.

ARRAIGNED FOR THEFT.

Accused of stealing a card case containing \$5 and a diamond stud worth \$200 from Arthur Stator, Roy Stevens was arraigned yesterday before Justice Forbes. He was held on \$1000 bail for hearing Friday.

NEW SHIPPING CHIEF.

Federal Manager for Coastwise Lines is on the Job.

Official announcement is made by W. T. Tyler, director of operations of all coastwise steamship lines, of the appointment of E. R. Richardson as Federal manager of the Coastwise Steamship Lines, with offices at Southern Pacific pier No. 48, North River, New York City.

Mr. Richardson, succeeded H. B. Walker, who resigned to resume service with the Old Dominion Steamship Company. The appointment became effective the 1st inst.

The Coastwise Steamship Lines include the property now under Federal control, consisting of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, the Ocean Steamship Company and the Atlantic Steamship Lines of the Southern Pacific Steamship Company. The Federal manager of the Coastwise Steamship Lines will have jurisdiction over all departments reporting to the director of the department of commerce. The appointment of Mr. Richardson was approved by Director-General Hines.

CONVINCED STRIKE IS LOST.

Leader, Turns in His Company Property.

A Railway to Have Full Force this Week.

Settlement.

Mr. Dix, chairman of the strike committee of the former Los Angeles Railway employees, has turned over his company property and drawn the \$25000 that was coming to him from the settlement.

He stated further that scores of men who have been out of work for some time have been rehired by the company officials yesterday.

Resolution received by E. J. McQuinn, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, that both E. O. Bowler and the Pacific Electric strikers are to be rehired.

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